



THE FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1865.

No. 7.

THE FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN has a regular circulation of 6000 copies, reaching every township in the Northwest. Its value as an advertising medium for legitimate trades is worthy of attention.

All communications must be addressed—"REV. J. R. SHIPHEED, Chicago, Ill.," and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.

REST.

"Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just!
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust!"

"In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

"Thy task is done; the bond are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

"Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right."

MINNESOTA TO THE RESCUE.

Minnesota is doing nobly. A State Convention was held at Saint Paul, on the 4th of May, to take into consideration the condition of the Freedmen; the result of which was the organization of a Minnesota Freedmen's Aid Commission. The attendance was very large, exceeding the anticipations of the friends of the enterprise.

Rev. F. A. Noble, called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. John Nicols, as temporary chairman.

The Convention was then opened by reading the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Chicago.

On motion of Mr. Noble, the chair appointed a committee of five to report officers for a permanent organization, as follows: F. A. Noble,

Levi Nutting, D. W. Ingersoll, W. L. Wilson and J. F. Dudley.

Cyrus Brooks, Geo. W. Prescott, and Stephen Hewson were appointed to secure a list of names of the members of the Convention. While this work was in progress, the committee on permanent organization submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President—Judge S. J. R. McMILLAN, of Washington county.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Mr. LATHROP, of Rice county; Hon. STEPHEN HEWSON, of Isanti county; and Hon. CHARLES SCHREFFER, of Ramsey county.

Secretaries—W. L. WILSON, Esq., and PERNOCK PUSEY, Esq.

Judge McMillan, on taking the chair, made some remarks appropriate to the occasion, and announced the Convention ready for business.

Rev. C. C. Salter, of Minneapolis, offered a resolution, declaring that this Convention deems it expedient to form a State organization auxiliary, to the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

Rev. W. C. Jackson, of Chicago, a Director of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, was called upon, and addressed the Convention.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Williams, of Northfield, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution. The President designated as the committee, Rev. Mr. Williams, of Rice county, John Nicols, of St. Paul, R. C. Mitchell, of Anoka county, Rev. J. L. Harell, of Washington county, and S. Hall, of Goodhue county.

Mr. Wilson moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions. The motion prevailed, and Rev. J. F. Dudley, of St. Paul, Wm. R. Smith, of Hennepin county, and Levi Nutting, of Rice county, were appointed.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past two.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session, the following draft of a constitution was reported and adopted:

Constitution of the Minnesota Freedmen's Aid Commission.

ART. 1. *Name.* This Association shall be called the "Minnesota Freedmen's Aid Commission."

ART. 2. This organization will co-operate with the North western Freedmen's Aid Commission, so long as said Commission shall pursue a policy satisfactory to the Directors of this Society.

ART. 3. *Object.* It shall be the object of the Commission to put forth efforts in harmony with the operations of the Federal Government for the improvement of the Colored people, who have been or may be emancipated in our country, by providing supplies to meet their physical wants, and sending and sustaining Evangelical Christian Teachers, to labor among them for their intellectual and moral elevation, and their spiritual welfare.

ART. 4. *Directors of Commission.* The Commission shall consist of not less than sixteen or more than twenty-two Directors, including the Corresponding Secretary, who shall be a director *ex-officio*; at least two-thirds of whom shall reside in St. Paul, or its vicinity, and not more than three directors shall belong to any one religious denomination.

ART. 5. *Election of Directors.* The Directors shall, after the first election by a select meeting, be chosen at each annual meeting of the friends of the Commission. In the Annual Election of Directors, all persons having paid into the Treasury of the Board the sum of five dollars (\$5) during the year preceding the election, and all life electors having been made such by the payment of twenty dollars (\$20) at one time into the Treasury, shall be entitled to vote; and the annual meeting shall be held at the time and place designated by the Directors.

ART. 6. *Officers.* The officers of the Commission shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be chosen annually by the Directors of the Commission, on the first Monday after the annual meeting; and all but the Corresponding Secretary from the number of the Directors.

ART. 7. *Application of Funds.* The Commission shall faithfully apply all funds entrusted to its care, exclusively for the purposes defined in this Constitution.

ART. 8. *Vacancies.* Vacancies occurring by the death, resignation, or removal of Directors or Officers, may be filled by the Commission for the remainder of the year: provided that no such action shall be taken without previous notice at a regular meeting of the Commission.

ART. 9. *Amendments.* This Constitution may be altered or amended only on recommendation of the Commission, and at an annual meeting, by vote of three-fourths of the electors present.

The Platform.

Rev. J. F. Dudley, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That, in dealing with the Freedmen, we should remember that they, in common with all men, "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That in our efforts to assist those who have come out of the house of bondage, we should

recognize their claim to justice—that, in being made free, they should come into the possession and full enjoyment of their God-given, inalienable rights.

Resolved, That the Freedmen have not only a right to their liberty, but also a right to such treatment from the American people as will not impose upon them such disabilities and hindrances as would prevent them from securing material prosperity, moral and intellectual improvement, and such place in society as they may justly claim.

Resolved, That, as our national calamities are manifestly owing to our practical denial of the doctrine of inspiration that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men," it is plain that our hope for the Divine favor and returning prosperity must be founded upon that legislation which recognizes no aristocracy or privileged class, nor deprives any portion of the people of the country of any of the rights and privileges of citizens under a free government.

A spirited discussion followed, in which Col. R. N. McLaren, Rev. S. Hall, Rev. C. C. Salter and Hon. Levi Nutting took part.

Rev. Mr. Noble, of St. Paul, moved the appointment of a committee of five to report names for Directors. Carried; and the chair appointed Rev. Messrs. Noble, Salter of Minneapolis, LeDuc of Hastings, Hon. John Nicols of St. Paul, and Col. McLaren, as such committee.

On motion, the Association took a recess until seven o'clock.

The church was quite well filled with ladies and gentlemen in the evening, and much interest seemed to be manifested.

After the opening exercises, Rev. N. D. Williamson, of Chicago, addressed the meeting on the character and importance of the Freedman's Aid Work, and the obligations resting on Christian people of the North to carry it on.

Rev. F. A. Noble, from the special committee, chosen during the afternoon, to report the names of Directors, reported the following:

Judge S. J. R. McMillan; Hon. John Nicols; Rev. Cyrus Brooks; Rev. J. F. Chaffee; Wilford L. Wilson, Esq.; Rev. Silas Hawley; Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of Rochester; Lieut. G. W. Prescott; Rev. Amory Gale; Rev. J. F. Dudley; Hon. Levi Nutting; Rev. Mr. Burt; Dr. Hill, of Minneapolis; H. C. Keith, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Patterson; Hon. Charles Scheffer; Rev. Geo. Fachtmann; Caleb Wilbur, Esq.; Mr. Chowan, of Minneapolis; Hon. Charles E. Mayo; John Comstock; and Rev. F. A. Noble.

The Directors so nominated were unanimously elected.

Rev. J. F. Chaffee then addressed the Convention, and W. L. Wilson read a letter from Captain John P. Owens, of the Ninth Minnesota, testifying to the great good effected by the Freedmen's Aid Commission, after which

Rev. H. W. Cobb, of the N. W. F. A. C. addressed the Convention, and at the close a collection was taken, amounting to \$130.

After the singing of a hymn, and benediction by Mr. Hall, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Freedmen's Commission, held after the adjournment of the Convention, the following officers were chosen:

President—HON. JOHN NICOLS.
Vice-President—HON. S. J. R. McMILLAN.
Cor. Secretary—Lieut. G. W. PRESCOTT.
Rec. Secretary—W. L. WILSON, Esq.
Treasurer—HON. CHAS. SCHEFFER.

FROM CAPTAIN SWEENEY.

HELENA, Arkansas, April 1st, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor dated March 24th, came to hand this morning.

I am thankful for the kind wishes expressed, and hope to be able to carry out our plans to aid the unfortunates of the colored race, especially those who become sick and have nothing on which to depend except the charity of good Christian people like those composing your Commission.

When I took charge of the affairs of the Freedmen at Helena, I immediately saw the sad necessity there was for an hospital for this class of people; and after unceasing efforts, I had a building turned over to me for that purpose.

We have a very good surgeon, and the Freedmen's Department is making efforts to supply all medicines, etc., necessary for the sick.

Our greatest drawback is the want of bedding and bed-clothing, as well as clothing to change that of the sick who are brought to the hospital. All donations of this kind will be gratefully received and immediately acknowledged, and a strict account kept of the same.

The town of Helena, in consequence of the great rise in the Mississippi river, is submerged, and I have had unceasing labor in moving and caring for the poor families of colored people, who had to vacate their houses on account of the overflow. Island 63, in the Mississippi river, about thirty-five miles below Helena, and on which was a flourishing colony of Freedmen, numbering about two hundred and fifty souls, is completely under water. By the order and kind assistance of Major General McCook, commander of the district, the colony

and all belonging to it was transferred to Helena, and is now camped in a comfortable place northwest of the town.

General McCook attended personally to the debarkation of the colony at Helena, and remained several hours on the levee, that he might see his orders for their comfort faithfully carried out. He is a Christian gentleman in every sense of the term, and much interested in the welfare of this people. He has turned over two commodious buildings for the use of the Colored Orphan Asylum at this place, which will allow the Asylum to be increased to double its former capacity.

I should be much pleased with a visit from you, and hope the Commission will not forget our poor colored brethren of Helena, Arkansas.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY SWEENEY,
Capt. 60th U. S. C. I., and Supt. of Freedmen, D. E. A.

THADDEUS STEVENS UPON JOHN BROWN.

During the war of the rebellion, few names have been oftener said and sung than "John Brown;" and during the discussion in Congress, growing out of the recent assault by Mr. Brooks, of New York, on General Butler, Mr. Brooks took occasion to fling the John Brown raid into the teeth of his unrelenting antagonists, Messrs. Stevens of Penn., and Boutwell of Mass., when they pressed him closely with documents exculpating General Butler. This elicited the following noble and eloquent response from Mr. Stevens:

While I have not a word to say in extenuation of the conduct of John Brown, nor anything to say against his sentence; yet, sir, there are times in the history of men when there exist such great evils that the motives of men who attempt, although in an irregular manner, to eradicate those evils, will overshadow all the irregularities in the eyes of posterity, although we here at the moment cannot forget or forgive them. There are times, sir, when posterity will look beyond the immediate step to see where a man proposed to land, what were his intentions and his motives, and they will judge according to the ulterior design. Now, sir, the motive of John Brown—no man who loves freedom can help applauding, although none of us would justify the means. But upon the principle which I have mentioned, when the gentleman from New York and myself will be moldering in the dust or forgotten, or only unpleasantly remembered, the memory of John Brown, I will venture to predict, will grow brighter and brighter through coming ages; and the State of Virginia itself, by its own freedmen and its own freedom, will, within the lives of some now present, raise a monument to his memory upon the very place where his gallows stood

FROM MEMPHIS.

For the benefit of those whose generous contributions are therein acknowledged, we publish the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging to your Commission, through you, the receipt of thirty boxes and one barrel of excellent goods.

Just upon their arrival, some four hundred Freedmen were thrown upon our hands; bare-footed, bare-headed, and with what they call clothing, which had seen over four years service. You may imagine their condition, but I cannot describe it.

The loyal and benevolent people of the North, will long be affectionately remembered by the Freed slaves, for the deep interest they have taken in their behalf, in the present struggle, for Freedom and national perpetuity. Let not these generous efforts abate.

R. D. BIRD,

Supt. Industrial Schools at Memphis.

JOHN GIBBONS, THE WHITE SLAVE.

Rev. W. A. Adams, of Fort Scott, Kansas, sends us the following narrative:

John Gibbons is a white boy, with barely enough African blood in his veins to entail slavery upon him. He is about twelve years old, has blue eyes, brown hair, and quite regular features. He came to Fort Scott as a lone hanger-on of a train from Ft. Gibson. By some accident on the way up he received a wound in the side from a heavy splinter of wood, and upon arriving here was taken into the general hospital. Here he attracted the sympathy of the steward of the 1st U. S. Colored Regiment, who learned with astonishment that he was a refugee slave.

Being interested in the boy's welfare, he applied to me for his admittance into the evening school. The request was gladly granted, and the boy soon made his appearance. This is substantially what followed:

"Well, sir, where are you from?"

"Down below, on the last train."

"Now tell us about your mother: did she come?"

"I ain't got no mother."

"Is she dead?"

"I don't know." And here he falls into a sort of reverie and stops talking, looking intently at the floor.

"Where did you see your mother last?" I ask after a moment's study of his face.

"I never saw her 'tall."

"What do you know about her?"

"Don't know nothin'," still keeping up the reverie-like appearance.

"Then you've no mother, and never had, as far as you know?"

"No-oo, sir."

"Where's your father?"

"Don't know nothin' about him, neither," fidgetingly.

"Don't you know his name?"

"No-oo," in reverie again.

"Then you've neither father nor mother, nor ever had?"

"No-oo—dun know."

"What is your name?"

"John."

"Well, that ain't all, you've another; what is it?"

"I haven't got no tother one."

"What! haven't but one name? [These slaves usually take the names of their masters.] I shall have to give you one. What was your master's name?"

"Harrison."

"Well, I'll call you Harrison—John Harrison: how will that suit?"

With manifest uneasiness, he answered: "I don't like that."

"Why, don't you like your master?"

"No, sir," with considerable decision; yet with a shade of the old abject fear and caution of the slave.

After a little more talk, the name of his friend, the steward, was selected, much to the satisfaction of both, and ever since he has been called John Gibbons.

This lad has been three times sold; and in the last instance, saw the money paid, the price being four hundred dollars.

He is in school, and promises well. At present, he is under the care of Dr. Slocum, who talks of adopting him; yet should some philanthropic person signify a willingness to take him and educate him, he would undoubtedly be willing to give him up. It is to be hoped that some one will thus step forward and befriend the lad. There are many similar cases.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has issued its first commission to a negro field officer. The negro is the same to whom Lord Brougham called ex-U. S. Minister Dallas' attention at the International Congress at London. His commission recites that the President reposing special trust and confidence in Morton R. Delany, has appointed him a Major in a blank regiment, U. S. colored troops. He was immediately mustered in by the principal mustering officer of the district and ordered off to South Carolina to report to General Saxton. Major Delany was first employed as a recruiting agent for the 54th Massachusetts by Maj. Geo. L. Stearns, and subsequently he raised the 1st Rhode Island negro heavy artillery, as well as some negro organization for Connecticut. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has traveled extensively in Africa, his explorations there having been referred to at length in the Royal Geographical Society of London. He is a full-blooded negro, with a flat nose and kinky hair, and is very proud of his unmixed African lineage.

It costs our Quincy auxiliary upwards of an hundred dollars a month, to bury decently the dead of the colored refugees at that point. The city council are so fond of the negro, that even after he is dead, they have not the nerve to bury him out of their longing sight.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Though born and bred in the South, my heart has yearned to see the day dawn that would proclaim this once despised and benighted race a free people. It has come at last. At a time when we almost doubted the efficacy of the prayers offered and the tears shed in their behalf, the arm of God was stretched forth to their rescue, thrilling their hearts with a joy which none but those who have been bound by the chains of slavery can realize. Deprived as they were of education, none may know the secret sufferings they endured. No other deprivation was so keenly felt: and now that at length the door of learning is opened to them, they throng in eagerly.

The school in which I am an assistant, opened in October with one pupil: at the present time it numbers upwards of three hundred, and is under the supervision of Mr. Branch. Since his advent among us, he has labored zealously and efficiently, and has won the esteem and confidence of teachers and pupils. Nor have his labors been confined to the school-room. The poor and the needy, the sick and the afflicted, have alike been the recipients of his kindness.

He has gone alone amidst poverty and suffering, ministering to the wants of the destitute and alleviating their sufferings. He has surrendered home and comfort, and given his energy, sympathy and services when and where they were needed. For none other do this people feel a more lasting friendship; and the good he has done will live forever.

The rapid advancement made by the children attending these schools, has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Many of them who entered our school eight months ago, totally ignorant of the inside of a book, are now reading in the Second Reader, and not a few in the Third. Where among white children has greater progress been made?

I love the work. Some of my happiest moments have been passed in my school-room; and, though often reviled and persecuted by my enemies, I feel assured that relying upon God, my efforts will be crowned with success.

ANNIE.

FROM MISS ROYCE.

ROLLA, MO., April.

Our new house has just been dedicated by Col. Fallows, of the 49th Wisconsin. A collection of eighty-six dollars was taken. A silver quarter, given by a little boy, was sold for five dollars.

The colored people did nobly, although much was given by the 49th Wis. One colored man has given eighteen dollars, and loaned twenty-five to the house. Old and young brought something to-day.

This has been one of the happiest days of my life. I wish you had been here to enjoy it with us. The school sang at the close,

"We are free."

I feel like singing, "Old Hundred."

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS

Has written a lengthy and important letter to William Lloyd Garrison, in defense of his labor-system in Louisiana. He claims to have extended freedom to the blacks on his own responsibility, beyond the limits assigned by the President's Proclamation, to have re-established industry, partly compulsory and partly compensated, by giving the negro his choice of employers, preserving his family from separation, securing his wages, allowing him ground for private cultivation, freeing him from the lash, instructing his children, and only insisting that his contracts should be for a year at least. He also declares that he aimed to obtain through the courts the right of suffrage for a certain standard of mixed blood, as the first step toward complete equality hereafter. He denies that he refused to permit the colored troops to inscribe "Port Hudson" upon their banners.

FROM DR. ROE.

The home farm at Pine Bluff is large, soil rich, cottages good, colored people well cared for, ground dry, habitations and surroundings clean, and everything in first-rate order.

Miss Warren and Miss McClave are doing wonders in their Mule Stall School-house, two rows of mules bounding the house under its verandahs, or on them rather, occasionally uniting their voices with those of the three-hundred pupils, thereby greatly augmenting the music. Better accommodations are in prospect.

* * * * *

The teachers at Natchez are comfortable, the schools large and prosperous. Last week there was an exhibition here, and the orphans won the palm.

The Brayman Hill School is crowded, 125 in daily attendance. In the Methodist Church, Miss Marsh is laboring assiduously, and success is already crowning her efforts.

ENCOURAGING.

"I have been greatly surprised," writes our superintendent at Helena, "to find the citizens so well disposed toward our mission. Occasionally we hear, 'there goes the nigger teacher,' but the majority, either from fear, or policy, or principle, favor our cause."

The Freedmen's Bulletin.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1865.

TERMS.

Single copies.....	12 numbers.....	\$0 50
Ten do	do	4 00
Fifty do	do	15 00

Invariably in advance.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS relating to the BULLETIN, to secure attention, must be addressed—"Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Box 2747, Chicago, Ill." Enclosures of money are at the risk of the senders.

Any accredited agent of the North-western Freedmen's Aid Commission is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for moneys in the publisher's name.

Officers of recognized auxiliaries are requested to interest themselves in extending our circulation. All lists of names, however, must be accompanied by the money.

EDITORS who may receive this paper occasionally or regularly, are respectfully requested to notice the Commission and its work, and to reprint extracts from our correspondence in the field.

We shall be glad to exchange regularly with any paper that does this.

Exchanges must be addressed "FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN, Box 2747, Chicago, Ill."

THE OVERFLOW.

With the coming of spring, like children bringing birthday gifts to their aged sire, the thousand tributaries of the ancient Father of Waters have hastened to pour their offerings into his already overflowing treasury.

For weeks the mighty monarch has been steadily broadening his domain, until, like many another conqueror in his gathered strength, he has overleaped all barriers, and carried dismay and desolation to hundreds who dwelt in the great valley. Where many a happy homestead stood, the invading flood has left only a ruin; and more than one pleasant hamlet sits, like a miniature Venice,

"Lapped by the hungry waves."

The loss of property is great, and the suffering entailed, is beyond our picturing. Wherever the overflow has gone, the crops are utterly destroyed, and there is fear that autumn will bring no "Harvest Home," but in place thereof the cry of famine.

The work of devastation is not yet ended; and among its many victims, the Freedmen stand foremost. Living in camps located often on the very margin of the river, their homes

have been inundated; and in many instances their whole possessions swept away. Vainly hoping that the tide would recede, they have exhausted every expedient for retaining the ground, elevating the floors of their cabins, and living with only a plank between them and the flood, until to remain longer was certain death. Large numbers of them have been sent back into the country; but crowded into scarce habitable huts and tents, and with no comfort about them, disease, the natural result of exposure and destitution, has begun its work among them, and the wretched people are perishing by scores. The present is surely dreary enough, but with no incoming harvests, and a large majority too enfeebled by sickness for work of any kind, the future presents a prospect drearier still. Their only hope is the charity of those who count themselves the Freedmen's friend—nor in this will they hope in vain. They who have stood by them since the commencement of the struggle, will not desert them in this hour of their sorest need.

UNION AT THE EAST.

Some months since, promises were given of a not-long-to-be-delayed consolidation of the leading Freedmen's Aid Associations. These promises have found a partial fulfilment in the recent organization of the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID UNION, of which the "Pennsylvania Freedman's Relief Association," the "New England Freedman's Aid Society," and the "Baltimore Association for the Improvement and Education of the Colored People," are the corporators.

We are surprised to miss from this category, the name of the National Freedman's Relief Association, of New York. The genial President and his fraternal associates in that active and efficient organization, cannot be unmindful of the dignity of union in a grand enterprise; and we are too thoroughly interested in the success of the work upon the Atlantic seaboard, and in the highest success of all organizations engaged in it, not to hope that early advices may assure us that the union is a union of ALL the associations east of the Alleghanies.

The negotiations for union in the West have been subject to several accidental delays; but there is no change of sentiment or opinion since the deliberate declarations of the two leading Commissions in favor of an early con-

solidation. The United West will soon extend her right hand, with her heart in it, to the United East, and the two shall then become one.

May that day be hastened!

LATER.—Since the above was in type, a very welcome note from Professor CHILD has come to hand, with the intelligence of the admission to the Union of the National Freedman's Relief Association, of New York, and the Pittsburg Freedman's Relief Association, of Pennsylvania.

These additions complete the Golden Circle of the East. Now let Eastern Benevolence fill the treasury with freewill offerings, until no more are needed!

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

A cotemporary of a sanguine temperament, makes this prediction:

Now that the tumult of war is over, and thousands of our soldiers will be soon returning to their former peaceful avocations, a wonderful development of the resources of the country will commence. The manufacturing interests, protected and stimulated by the high tariff, will take a fresh start. The mining business will open with renewed vigor. The agricultural districts all over the country will be more extensively cultivated, and new regions in the West and on the Pacific will give up their latent wealth more profusely to the labor and industry of another race of agriculturists—our disabled veterans. We shall produce henceforth, more cotton, tobacco, rice, children, sugar, grain, gold, patriotism, silver, iron, and coal, than ever before, and will exhibit, to the wonder of the world, more extraordinary results from our works of peace than even the grand military and naval resources which war has developed.

As outward troubles turn a man to the contemplation of his inner-self, so the troubles which have befallen us as a nation in these latter days, have turned our eyes to a closer introspection, and we are learning truly that "The kingdom is within us."

The Old World is no longer our dependence, nor yet the South. That which heretofore we have looked to be wafted us annually in stately ships by sea and river, we are gradually developing from our own resources, and foremost and fullest as a source of national wealth stands the PRAIRIE. For ages it basked in the sunshine broad, beautiful and free, but it was the beauty and freedom of childhood, unmindful of the mighty destiny in waiting. It has come to its manhood—strong, vigorous, masterful—the truest type of manhood—great in itself, and reaching out protecting arms to the

weak. The mountains are cold and repellant, lifting themselves away from the homes of men, and bearing no part of the command, "Feed my little ones," and the sea is deep and treacherous, and they who sail upon its bosom are never at peace; but the prairie, broad and bountiful, holds out its brotherly hands to all nations of the earth, drawing them to itself to find home and rest. Here is wealth, here is freedom, here is God. The romancer looks back regretfully to the days when the red man's supple bow brought down the deer, and the smoke of the council fire marked out the prairie forum. But who shall say that the prairie as it now is, rich in boundless harvests, strong in populous cities, and teeming with rugged, energetic life, is not better than when it served merely as a playground and a hunting field for the untutored Indian?

Already our national bema, like that of ancient Athens, has been turned landward, and the cry is no longer, "The sea! the sea!" but "The prairie! the prairie!" and richer freights are borne yearly from these broad meadows, than treasures of the Indies.

The prairie has become a plantation, and our farmers are finding a new source of wealth in the culture of flax and cotton. Already the wheel and loom are resuming their olden place, and more than one daughter of the prairie is learning the occupation of her great, great grand-dame.

The rearing of sheep, too, has received a new impetus, while the sugar-cane has become one of our staple productions, and all this by the labor of free hands—hands brown and hard perchance, but hands which, thank God, are free. May our beautiful prairie-land become a "Dead Sea," sooner than that its fruitful soil be tilled by hands of slaves.

Our farmers, many of them, are wearing themselves out prematurely, for lack of help in cultivating their extensive lands. In this there is new hope for the Freedmen, and not a few of them will find work in our prairie homes; yet, not for the Freedmen only. In the coming days of peace, when the sword shall give place to the plow, hundreds of our brave boys from the battle-field will turn eagerly to the peaceful occupation of tilling the land. There are thousands of acres still unbroken; and to our returning soldiers, these offer not only work, but wealth. Here they may make their homesteads; and under the transforming hand of

labor—free and honorable labor—the prairie shall become an Eden.

As a class, there is nowhere a stronger and freer people than the dwellers on the prairies. The very largeness of their surroundings enlarges their lives, and reaping abundantly the fruits of their labor, generosity keeps pace with prosperity. In the past year's efforts in behalf of the Freedmen, from none have come more hearty sympathy, more liberal aid; and their work is not yet done. The recent victories have enlarged our field of labor fivefold, and thrown upon our hands fresh hundreds of thousands of the destitute.

The demand upon the charity of the people for means wherewith to feed, clothe and educate these will be great; and to none do we look more confidently for the meeting of this demand, than to the large-hearted sons and daughters of our wide-reaching prairies.

THE COMMISSIONER OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Telegrams from Washington announce the appointment of Major General O. O. Howard, to be the head of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

This appointment will give the liveliest satisfaction to all the friends of the Freedmen. Gen. Howard is an able, Christian gentleman, and will conscientiously bring to the relief of the nation's wards, the nation's best guardianship. The Government, if it will wisely co-operate with volunteer benevolence, can do a noble work for those who will repay its kindness a thousand fold.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE WORK.

While our recent victories have brought a cessation of hostilities, and removed in a measure the necessity for further Sanitary aids, they have brought to the friends of the Freedmen new and noble opportunities. Hitherto, we have been limited, working only upon the borders of the field; but the victorious march of our armies has now unlocked the interior. We have passed the threshold, and stand to-day in the midst of a work too vast to be gauged. Instead of five hundred thousand beneficiaries, we have now about two millions—two millions of men, women and children, to clothe and educate; and yet, with the lessened demand for contributions in other directions, the sup-

ply may easily be made equal to the need. This is emphatically **THE** National Charity of the hour. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions, have been long and well sustained, and now that their work is in the main accomplished, the stream which has so abundantly supplied them need not be checked, but only turned into this new channel, and it will still serve the National cause.

NEW ADVERTISERS.

ANDREWS & BIGELOW, have opened a new stock of school apparatus in Crosby's Opera House. They start with most promising auspices, and will find many friendly hands greeting them, among which shall be ours. We shall buy of them, and advise our friends to bear us company at their counters.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, sell boots and shoes by the wholesale, as heretofore for many years. Their best endorsement is the continued patronage of scores of the closest country buyers.

Personally, the partners are gentlemen; in business relations, they are found gentlemen still. Our friends who have not made their acquaintance, will thank us for this introduction.

JOHN R. WALSH,—may his shadow increase! has taken into partnership a couple of his "boys," and thus added "& Co." to his business card. Last year he sold \$400,000 worth of newspapers, magazines and new books, upon a margin of scarcely three per cent. net, and yet, to the rebuke of thousands of less industrious but more prospered men, he is *happy and content*.

John is one of the best business men in the Northwest, and is beyond all competition in his line of trade.

R. R. DAY, sells us a good many stoves, and we find him selling a good many to other people. He does a large business, and we are glad of it, for he does business upon good principles. Stove buyers, remember his number!

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Freedmen have perfect faith in Uncle Sam. One old aunty said, "I thank the Lord I never cost Uncle Sam a cent. I never drewed no rations. I tries to help myself, but I likes Uncle Sam, and I'd be willing to share my last cent with him."—*Freedmen's Record*.

MEMPHIS COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We have received from Mrs. Canfield, a full and interesting statement of the origin and progress of this Asylum, from which we make the following extracts:

Having had unusual opportunities for observation during the past three years, I could not fail to notice particularly the condition of the race which has undoubtedly been the cause of the rebellion, followed by the carnage, sorrow and desolation of civil war. I observed with interest the colored schools in Memphis, under the supervision of the Rev. I. J. Holle, and wished to assist him in enlarging his work. In February, 1864, I made application for a building suitable for a school and an orphan asylum. It was received favorably, but attended with some delays. With the hope that I might hasten matters through the Treasury Department, I sought the acquaintance of J. M. Tomeny, Esq., Assistant Special Agent, who assisted me in its selection; and finally an order from Gen. Buckland, commanding the Post, gave me possession of a building. Repairs were necessary, and to meet the expenses, Mr. Tomeny advised soliciting aid from the citizens of Memphis. I felt at first some reluctance to come in contact with persons of whose loyalty I had some doubt. Gen. Hurlbut, in command of the Department of the Mississippi, encouraged me by endorsing a subscription paper; and with Mr. Tomeny's introduction, I succeeded far better than I could have anticipated. From the liberal contributions of the citizens, and their expressed loyal sentiments, I was convinced that my former opinion was erroneous; and after some deliberation I determined to give the building to the exclusive use of the schools, enlarged my plans for the asylum, and continued the subscription, until I had received nearly two thousand dollars. From Gen. Hurlbut I received an addition of one thousand dollars, and the promise of a building as soon as I should be ready to commence operations. I found the work was growing upon my hands, and looked for some one to bear with me the responsibility.

Gen. A. L. Chetlain, assigned by order of the Secretary of War to the command of the Colored Troops in the State of Tennessee, had recently made this city his headquarters; and although a stranger to me, his position led me to infer that he would be interested to aid me in this work; and on my first interview I found I was not mistaken.

Gen. Chetlain advised the organization of a Board of Trustees. It was done, and composed of the following persons: Gen. Chetlain, Rev. I. J. Holle, J. M. Tomeny, Esq., J. B. Bingham, Esq., and Mrs. S. A. Martha Canfield, Medina, O. Gen. Chetlain was chosen President, and J. M. Tomeny, Secretary and Treasurer of the Asylum.

Having accomplished so much, I went to Vicksburg to lay my plans before Col. John Eaton, Jr., General Superintendent of Freedmen in this Department, and ask his advice in regard to future operations. He heartily endorsed my efforts, and gave me assurance of his co-operation and assistance, which I have ever found unflinching and of great value.

On my return in April, I concluded to go North and procure a matron and an assistant, and make

purchases necessary to the establishment of the Asylum. The arduous labors of several months had overtaken me; and I found when I arrived in Cincinnati, that I was unable to proceed farther. After an illness of three weeks, I was, under skilful treatment, so far restored as to be able to return to my home; but with health so impaired as to make it impossible at that time to continue my work.

With renewed health and the return of autumn, I made preparations to resume my cherished plans. Nothing had been done in my absence; and a change of commanders presented obstacles in my way; but determined not to lose what I had already accomplished, returned to Memphis. On my arrival, the 21st of November, I met the members of the Board, and Col. Eaton, who fortunately had removed his headquarters to this city. Without delay we had an interview with Gen. Washburn, then in command of this Department, and in less than a week a commodious building, known as the Charleston Hotel, was selected, and orders given for its immediate possession, with the furniture it contained. Not expecting such prompt action, I had not perfected my arrangements in regard to a matron and assistants, and was thus obliged to attend to the preliminaries myself. Repairs were necessary; and nearly a month was consumed before the reception of the orphans.

As soon as practicable, I secured the services of a matron, an assistant and teacher. A surgeon was assigned to duty here by the Freedmen's Department, and reports daily.

Rations are allowed in the following manner: To white employees, soldiers' rations; colored servants, contraband rations; children, contraband half rations. This has not always been sufficient in quantity; and to provide for this deficiency, and to make more of a variety, I obtained of Gen. Veatch an order to purchase commissary stores, at cost of ration at this Post. The Government furnishes coal; and wood is furnished by the Freedmen's Department.

Morris Henderson, a colored man, who for many years has been pastor of a Baptist congregation in this city, officiates whenever his services are required. He has been of great assistance in ascertaining facts in regard to our children, and also in soliciting volunteer labor from the colored people.

Many in destitution have been fed and clothed, and given a home temporarily as circumstances suggested. Such was not the design of the Asylum; but I could not refuse it; and only regret that at the time I did not make of it a record.

Whole number of Orphans admitted.....	100
Number provided with permanent homes.....	18
Number in temporary homes.....	4
Number who have been under medical treatment.	63
Number of deaths.....	1

Everything is now so arranged that I am confident the Asylum can be carried on with comparatively less expense. I have felt from the very first, to secure success in such an undertaking, it required persons of experience; but while looking for them, and making preparations for them, I found myself burdened with the responsibility. Could I have realized at the beginning what a work was before me, I fear I should have failed for want of courage. Providence has favored my humble efforts, and I have confidence to believe friends will be found to aid in sustaining and making it a permanent institution.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary, the Commission has become responsible for the current expenses of the Asylum, from the 1st of April last. Mrs. Canfield consents to continue her excellent supervision, without compensation; the Commission assuming the salaries of the matron and teachers.

Friends of the Asylum, therefore, may hereafter forward their contributions either to Mrs. Canfield at Memphis, or to this office.

It would particularly gratify us if some one of our auxiliaries would undertake to keep the Memphis orphans clothed, as a speciality: or, let one society furnish stockings and shoes; another, clothing for the girls; another, clothing for the boys; another bedding. Each society might be put in direct correspondence with the matron, learning the exact needs, and receiving most satisfactory assurance of the receipt and wise use of the gifts forwarded. Will not some one respond?

The same plan might be applied to the Natchez Asylum, and to the Asylum soon to be opened at Mobile. We shall let "these contracts" to the *highest bidders*: who bids?

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. F. A. C.

The second annual meeting of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, was held in the First Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday evening, January 19th, 1865. The President, Rev. Adam Poe, D. D., presided.

General Agent's Report.

Levi Coffin, the General Agent, being absent, Rev. J. M. Walden presented for him the following statement, furnished by Thomas Kennedy, the Secretary of the Board of Directors and Assistant of the General Agent.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, through its agents, auxiliary societies, and friends of the cause, operating through our organization, has collected, shipped and distributed supplies, the value of which is estimated at \$158,475. In addition, we have shipped thirteen portable buildings, and a large amount of clothing and other stores for other associates.

Treasurer's Report.

J. F. Larkin, Treasurer, presented the following statement in regard to the finances of the Commission.

The receipts and disbursements of the treas-

ury of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, for the year commencing, January 20, 1864, and closing, January 19, 1865, have been as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
January, 1864, (12 days).....	\$513 83	\$724 16
February.....	645 91	1247 81
March.....	395 76	1476 95
April.....	178 05	1445 53
May.....	241 09	355 31
June.....	5097 20	5579 16
July.....	181 85	2113 15
August.....	3005 02	834 15
September.....	829 06	1857 65
October.....	4277 08	4429 62
November.....	8946 92	1114 76
December.....	3924 53	6632 78
January, 1865 (19 days).....	8588 78	2772 78

Amount received from England, Ireland and Scotland, through the instrumentality of the General Agent, Levi Coffin:

August, 1864.....	\$2985 17
October, 1864.....	3993 20
November, 1864.....	6508 63
December, 1864.....	3183 46
January, 1865.....	6629 55
Total.....	\$23,330 11

The total receipts for the first year were.....\$17,276 33
For the second year.....36,225 06
A net increase of.....19,948 73

Rev. J. M. Walden, the Corresponding Secretary, presented the Annual Report, showing the condition and wants of the people, the field of operation, the nature and magnitude of the work, and a summary of what the Christian beneficence of the North and of Great Britain has accomplished.

During the year, this Commission has had teachers located as follows:

Nashville, Tennessee.....	4
Murfreesboro, Tennessee.....	6
Gallatin, Tennessee.....	11
Clarks ville, Tennessee.....	4
Fort Donelson, Tennessee.....	1
Columbus, Kentucky.....	3
Memphis, Tennessee.....	17
President's Island.....	3
Helena, Arkansas.....	4
Milliken's Bend, Arkansas.....	1
DeVall's Bluff, Arkansas.....	1
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	1
Vicksburg, Mississippi.....	4
Natchez, Mississippi.....	4
Huntsville, Alabama.....	2
Freedmen's Home, Cincinnati.....	1

Eleven have been employed at different points in teaching colored soldiers. Several Industrial Schools are also in operation.

About five thousand pupils are reported in

the day schools, in addition to some two thousand men and women taught in night schools and regiments.

Addresses were made by Bishop McIlvaine, Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Jackson M. Moore, a colored man, and two interesting letters were read from Bishop Clark and Dr. Grundy.

This Commission, during the past year, has done a most excellent work, and the results must be in the highest degree satisfactory to its patrons.

THE SUCCESS AT LITTLE ROCK.

A writer in the *American Baptist* reports what he saw in our schools at Little Rock:

I visited the schools at Little Rock, and was astonished beyond measure at what I saw and heard. . . . In visiting these schools one cannot help being struck with the earnestness of the pupils, and with their arange progress. This eager thirst for knowledge is not by any means confined to the young. Go wherever you will, whether it be in tent, hovel, shop or kitchen, you will see a well thumbed primer or spelling-book, and often it is a gray head that is bent earnestly over the little book, and sometimes the eyes are very dim with age and suffering, but never so dim that they will not kindle with hope and enthusiasm whenever there is a chance for a lesson.

Another item of interest is the marked industry of this people as a class. . . . It may be said truthfully, that the freed people of Arkansas are *self-supporting*; and the contrast is rendered very vivid when we behold the hundreds and thousands of white refugees who throng our camps, towns and wharves, eking out their miserable lives by the pittance the government is enabled to bestow, with seemingly never a thought that they might or could help themselves or better their condition.

MEMPHIS SCHOOLS.

By late letters from Memphis, we learn that several changes have been made in the schools of that city. Rev. L. H. Cobb has resigned the Superintendency of the city schools, and accepted the chair of Natural Sciences at Meriden, N. H. Mr. Charles Warren succeeds to the Superintendency. The best wishes of many friends will go with Mr. Cobb to his new field. Miss Kinney has given up her place in the High School and gone to the Island, where there is certainly great need of earnest hearts and hands. Misses Cook and Henshaw have been transferred from the Beale Street School to the College, and their places supplied by Miss Darrow and Mr. Matson. Mr. C. S. Tambling, formerly one of the most energetic and influential teachers in Memphis, is doing a good work as Inspector of the Colored Schools of New Orleans.

FROM QUINCY.

QUINCY, May 15th, 1865.

BROTHER SHIPHERD,—We have reached the end of a long winter—long to me, as the labor of attending to the wants of so many helpless and suffering poor has been a tax beyond my strength. Nothing but sympathy for them has kept me at my post. During most of the time, since last fall, we have buried from four to seven a week, and there is much sickness yet among them, after doing the best we can for their comfort.

Many are able to get work in the country, and we have a hundred less to help than we had last winter. If new ones would cease coming we soon might be relieved of the burden we are now obliged to carry, but there is no prospect of that at present.

After I returned from Chicago, where I saw you last, Mr. Flagg, our Quartermaster, was ordered to Washington, and I sent on to obtain what I deemed absolutely necessary for the sufferers here, expecting that we would be supplied. As yet nothing has been done, and I am not posted as to what we may expect, as I am only "a picket," reporting to no one. Will the Government *ever* take this load from those who have borne it too long already?

We are in need of an hospital, and also of more houses. Being crowded so closely together is one great cause of disease among these wretched people, and at present there is no way of lessening the difficulty. Our means for alleviating their sufferings are well nigh exhausted. However, we will go on, trusting that the same hand that has delivered them will give us means according to the exigency in which we are placed.

Yours for the suffering, J. K. VAN DOORN.

FROM MISS GARRISON.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1st.

I am in love with my work. The children are all so eager to learn and so grateful. Their oddities and sudden freaks would convulse the facial nerves of the gloomish ascetic and misanthropic in existence. To all dyspeptics, I would say, "Come South and try teaching contrabands, it will be a sure cure!"

Not long ago, I attended a prayer meeting held in one of the neighboring cabins. For spiritual power and fervor of utterance, I have never heard their prayers excelled. In the hearts of some of these lowly Africans, Christ himself seems to reign.

FROM MISS WINCHESTER.

I have a class in geography which is doing well, although geography is more difficult for them than reading or arithmetic. They progress most rapidly in singing. Some of them read the notes quite readily. One of the scholars, a man recently from Dixie, has received but eight lessons; the first being A, B, C; yet is now reading in the last pages of the Universal Reader, which is more difficult than any lesson in McGuffey's First.

At St. Louis, on the 27th of February, David Henderson, a negro, was allowed to testify, in the Recorder's Court, against a white man, the first instance of the new order of things on record in Missouri.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE, at a Freedmen's meeting in the House of Representatives, a few weeks since, inquired:

Shall the loyal blacks of rebel States be permitted to protect themselves and protect white loyalists also, by their votes, from new oppressions by amnestied but still vindictive rebels? I cannot doubt what a just and magnanimous people will determine. They will say, "Let ballots go with bullets; let freedom be defended by suffrage," and again legislation and administration will bow to the majesty of the people.

FREEDMEN JUBILANT.—Mr. J. E. Vassor, for two years an army missionary of the American Tract Society (N.Y.) in the Army of the Potomac, where he is known by thousands as "Uncle John," writing from Burkesville, Va., just before Lee's surrender, says:

I wish I could describe the sayings and doings of the colored people. One man continued two days to cry "Hurrah for the Union!" One woman said, "The rebels had a fast, and prayed for the Lord's will to be done, and thought He would do something for them, but He did all for the Yankees." Hundreds of colored men, women and children flocked to the roadside, shouting and laughing, as our train of wagons, ten miles long, passed by, and seemed wild with joy.

A FRIEND of ours, who is a clerk in a New York mercantile establishment, relates a colloquy from which a sprightly youth in the same store came out second best. A poor boy came along inquiring—

"Any knives or scissors to grind?"

"Don't think we have," replied the young gentleman facetiously, "but can't you sharpen wits?"

"Yes," if you've got any," was the prompt retort, leaving the interrogator at a loss to produce the article.

Children's Department.

THE QUARRELSOME DOGS.

Old Tray and rough Growler are having a fight,
So let us get out of their way;
They snarl, and they growl, and they bark, and they bite—
Oh dear, what a terrible fray.

Why, what foolish fellows! Now is it not hard
They can't live together in quiet?
There's plenty of room for them both in the yard,
And always a plenty of diet.

But who ever said to Growler and Tray
It was naughty to quarrel and fight?
They think 'tis as pretty to fight as to play,
And know not the wrong from the right.

But when little children, who know it is wrong,
Are angrily fighting away,
A great deal more blame unto them must belong
Than to quarrelsome Growler and Tray.

TO THE LITTLE BOY WHO SENT THE CARDS.

SCHOOL-ROOM, COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, }
NATCHEZ, March 3d, 1865.

OUR KIND LITTLE FRIEND:

I am happy to address you thus, for I know that you must be our friend, and a kind one too, or you would never have thought of sending us your own nice cards.

I cannot tell you when or how they found their way to our Asylum. Two weeks ago our good matron handed them to me while in school. I immediately tapped the bell, and read aloud, "A little boy's gift for the little folks down South," and then drew each, one by one from the envelope, and held it up before the school.

I wish you could have been present, I know you would have felt a thousand times repaid for thus sacrificing your little treasures. Every face beamed with gladness, every eye fairly danced with delight; and when I asked if they wished to thank the kind little stranger boy, every right hand went up in an instant. I told them all I knew about you—that I guessed your name was Trowbridge. Was I right?

Well, the next step was to decide who should have the cards: they could not all share. I wish you could have seen how nicely they conducted themselves. It was soon satisfactorily settled. The little girl and boy who should behave best in school during the remainder of the week, should each have one of the "Reward Cards." A little white girl,

whose sweet face and gentle ways make her beloved by all, won the first choice, and a little black boy, named Henry Clay, the second.

Next week I shall dispose of the last. All are eager to obtain one, but thus far they have seemed perfectly satisfied with the way in which they have been distributed, no jealous feelings being exhibited.

The children love to talk of you. Many times they have asked if I would not write to you; and now they are gathered close about me to express their gratitude for your generous gift. It was a very kind thought which prompted you to do thus, and has brought more joy to these young orphan hearts, than you could have anticipated.

Now, my good friend, have you not some little playmates who would be glad to make us a like donation, if you would suggest to them your happy thought? We cannot read well enough yet to have a Sabbath school library, but if we had cards, the children would learn the verses during the week, and thus add greatly to the interest of our Sabbath morning exercises.

Please do not forget to pray for us, and He who has promised to reward even a cup of cold water given in His name, will bless you abundantly, and I trust, make you a still greater blessing to these dear little orphans.

Gratefully yours,
ANNIS NETTLETON,
Teacher.

GOD'S ORGAN.—During a terrible thunder storm, the scholars in a country school-house gathered round their lady teacher, and as many as could do so buried their heads in her lap. Presently the lightning struck a barn near the school-house. The children all screamed but little Hattie, a sweet four-year old maiden, who, turning to her sister, said in a dear voice, "Don't be frightened, sister Mary, it's only God playing on his organ."

CHILD'S FAITH.—A lady had taken a homeless little girl to bring her up as her own. When the hard times came last year, the lady, who is not at all rich, was afraid she could not sustain so large a family. One day she told the little girl that perhaps she would have to get her another home, if she could find a good place. "No, mother," answered the child, "you won't have to send me away. God will give you something, so you can keep me; I know he will." The mother thought no more

of it at the time; but a little while after, hearing a sound up stairs, she opened the door and listened. It was the little girl at prayer. "O God, good God, do send mother something, so she can keep me; I don't want to go away! Oh! good God, do send mother something."

Pretty soon she came down stairs with a very happy face, saying: "God will send you something, mother; I know he will." That evening a neighbor came in with a little present, just for neighborly kindness, of flour. "There, mother," said the child, "I asked him, and I knew he would."—*Little Pilgrim.*

GOD'S FORGIVENESS.—My little friend May, one evening when her mother was putting her to sleep in her cozy crib, was very naughty, so naughty that the mother refused her usual good night kiss, and the child went to sleep with an angry feeling in her heart.

By and by, late in the night, I heard the little one crying out piteously, "Mamma, mamma, are you angry with me now, mamma?" And from the adjoining room came the mother's gentle voice in answer, "No, darling, go to sleep, mamma is not angry with you now;" and soothed by this assurance, the child grew quiet and dropped into peaceful slumber.

Thus, like wayward little ones, do we grieve our Heavenly Father until the seal of His love is withheld from us; but no repentant cry falls from our lips, until, by and by, when the night comes dark about us and we are afraid, we call out pleadingly for pardon. Yet, even then, if we are indeed repentant, we shall not call in vain. God's ear is quick to hear, and gently as the voice of the mother soothing her child, His voice will call to us through the darkness, the assurance of forgiveness. M. B. S.

I'M GLAD I'M IN THIS ARMY.—At one point on the road to-day, where the column had halted for a moment, I saw half a dozen three-year old "picaninnies," as their mothers called them, perched upon the top rail of a fence, and singing with all their might—

"I'm glad I'm in this army," etc.,

an old Sabbath-school hymn, which they repeated, all unconscious of its singular appropriateness at the time and place.

The soldiers were delighted, and greeted them with shouts of approbation. "Go it, little one," "Bully for you, curly-head," "You're right there, little nig, we'll stick by you," etc.

**THE NORTHWESTERN
FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,
ROOMS,
109 Monroe Street—Lombard Block,
P. O. BOX 2747,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

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Communications, including Remittances, should be addressed to "Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, Post Office Box 2747, Chicago, Ill." Boxes of Clothing, etc. should be marked "NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION, 109 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill." The residence of the donors should also be plainly marked upon the box, and duplicate invoices of contents made, one to be placed in the box, and the other to be sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary, as above.

CASH RECEIPTS DURING APRIL.

Illinois.

Alton	\$57 70
Butler	47 10
Brighton, German M. E. ch.	9 00
" Union meeting	52 25
Brimfield, Friends, by Rev. P. Warren	8 60
Bloomington, by John Magoon	17 00
Bristol, Union meeting	13 65
Bristol Station, M. E. ch.	13 12
Brick School House	25 00
Chicago, Berean Baptist ch.	17 95
" Colored School, South Side.	40 00
" Anniversary at Bryan Hall.	91 70
" Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D.	5 00
" Friends, by Rev. G. Wood.	200 00
" Josiah Lambert	10 00
Cottonwood Grove	30 00
Donnellson	21 00
Elm Point	45 45
Farmington	282 10
Freeport, M. E. ch.	100 19
" First Pres. ch., New School	86 23
" St. John's ch.	49 01
" Evangelical Association ch.	37 01
" German M. E. ch.	1 75
" Free Methodist	1 50
" Episcopal ch.	41 68
" Baptist ch.	8 95
" Second Pres. ch., Old School	12 20
" Cash	5 00
Hillsboro	55 25
Irving	17 00
Jersey, a friend	5 00
Leaf River, a friend, by E. Jones	8 00
Litchfield	60 55

Morrison, Cong. ch.	\$26 15
" Baptist ch.	9 31
" M. E. ch.	30 00
" Pres. ch., Old School	13 40
Cash	5 75
Nokomis	36 00
Oregon, Mrs. Sheets and Mrs. Marsh	21 00
Selma, F. A. S., by S. Paul, Treas.	6 00
Sycamore, Cong. ch.	28 25
" Cash	1 00
Trivoli Center	53 50
Upper Alton	24 65
Winnebago, M. E. ch., additional	2 00

Wisconsin.

Barton, by C. B. Watcher	5 00
Fond du Lac, Cong. ch.	96 00
" W. E. Hamilton	20 00
" J. H. Hamilton	20 00
" M. E. ch.	84 21
Oshkosh, Baptist ch., additional	4 50
Rock River	2 70
Sylvania, Mr. Lee	1 30
Sheboygan	41 33
" F. Lawrence	20 00
Sheboygan Falls	104 65
" E. T. Bond	23 00
Waupun, Cong. ch.	33 40
" M. E. ch.	42 30
Weyenwega	45 35

Iowa.

Bangor, F. A. S., by Wm. Marshall, Treas.	10 00
Blairtown	65 15
Clay, 1st Cong. ch., by R. S. Mills, Treas.	12 10
Danforth School House	47 10
Fairfield, Geo. H. Spencer, by A. S. Wells	5 00
Jones School House	8 35
Maquoketa, by Mr. Cady	1 50
Mount Vernon, M. E. ch.	29 25
Moncks School House	46 50
Malvern	59 35
Pleasant Hill	57 65
Postville, G. Flowers, by B. C. Barnes	5 00
Fair, additional	57 84
Cash	217 10

Recapitulation.

Fair and cash items	\$274 94
Illinois	1731 94
Wisconsin	544 63
Iowa	306 96

Total.....\$2858 47

ROSWELL B. MASON, Treasurer.

**RECEIPTS OF STORES DURING
APRIL.**

ILLINOIS.	
Chicago	3 packages.
Champaign	1 "
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IOWA.	
Le Grand	1 "
WISCONSIN.	
Columbus	1 "
Somers	1 "
MICHIGAN.	
Detroit	2 "
Flint	1 "
OHIO.	
Cleveland, F. A. Com'n, consignors	12 "
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